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MR. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, to consider the nomination on the Executive Calendar.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees. (Any nomination this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of committees were submitted:

MR. PEARL, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

For Edwin Stolsenbach, of Maryland, to be Administrator of the National Capital Transportation Agency.

MR. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Commerce:

For R. Felder, for promotion to the permanent rank of rear admiral in the U.S. Coast Guard Reserve; and

Frank M. McCabe, and sundry other persons, for appointment in the U.S. Coast Guard.

MR. FULBRIGHT, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

For Gordon Freeman, of California, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Colombia; and

For S. Evertson, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Union of Burma.

#### AMBASSADOR TO IRAN

MR. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to consider the nomination of Hon. Julius C. Holmes, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Iran.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HARVEY in the chair). The nomination will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. The nomination of Julius C. Holmes, of Kansas, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Iran.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is on agreeing to the motion of a Senator from Montana.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the nomination of Julius C. Holmes to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Iran.

#### OREGON SCHOOL FUNDS

MR. MORSE. Mr. President, recently I received a letter from Mr. Cecil W. Posey, the executive secretary of the Oregon Education Association. In it he

respect to funds for education. He states:

As you may be aware, public school cost in Oregon as in other States will continue to rise and, at the present time, nearly 70 percent of the cost of schools in Oregon comes from a property tax. This simply cannot continue. The 1959 Oregon State Legislature did not increase its proportionate share of the cost of schools, and it is very doubtful that the present session of the Oregon Legislature will do very much.

We have reached an extremely critical situation. Public schools are needed in this Nation and yet the funds to provide them are drying up at the State and local level. We hope that the entire Oregon delegation will recognize the necessity of maintaining a good public school system not only for the welfare of the boys and girls, but for the very survival of our Nation.

I think Mr. Posey has summarized the situation very well. I would point out to my colleagues that while Oregon ranks among the top States in the effort it makes to support its school system, many qualified observers such as Mr. Posey believe that State and local tax sources have about reached the breaking point insofar as school support is concerned.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF A SOUND EDUCATION SYSTEM IN THE UNITED STATES

MR. MORSE. Mr. President, one of the most distinguished educators in the State of Oregon is Dr. Frederick M. Hunter, honorary chancellor of the Oregon State Board of Higher Education.

He has written recently to President Kennedy expressing his support for the President's program to promote the development of a sound education system in the United States. I ask unanimous consent that the text of Dr. Hunter's letter to President Kennedy appear at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

OREGON STATE SYSTEM  
OF HIGHER EDUCATION,  
Eugene, Oreg., February 24, 1961

HON. JOHN F. KENNEDY,  
President of the United States  
White House,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. KENNEDY: Your educational program, if enacted by the Congress, will prove the greatest bulwark and guarantee against the menace of communism ever proposed by the United States or any other nation. I earnestly hope for its speedy approval in toto.

I am a Republican reared in a household where the unpardonable sin was not what Holy Writ says it is, but voting the Democratic ticket. But with millions of others, I am enthusiastically in favor of your constructive program for the defense of our free society and the complete realization of its aims to our own people. Every good citizen should support you vigorously in your great plan for the triumph of our way of life.

Very sincerely yours,

FREDERICK M. HUNTER  
Honorary Chancellor, Oregon State  
Board of Higher Education

#### REPEAL OF CONNALLY RESERVATION

MR. MORSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a letter I received from the Honorable Alfred T. Sulmonetti, chairman of the Oregon State bar committee on world peace through law. In it, Judge Sulmonetti advises me of the vote by the Oregon State bar at its 26th annual meeting in favor of repeal of the Connally reservation. His letter is an indication of the widespread interest in the legal profession in the establishment of world peace through law and the wide support for positive and specific measures to achieve that objective.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

OREGON STATE BAR  
April 6, 1961

HON. WAYNE L. MORSE,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.  
Subject: Senate Resolution 39 (87th Cong., 1st sess.) relating to recognition of the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in certain legal disputes hereafter arising.

DEAR SENATOR MORSE: The subject resolution (S. Res. 39) submitted to the Senate January 13, 1961, by you and Senators HUMPHREY and JAVIER, came to the attention of the Oregon State bar committee on world peace through law at its meeting at Eugene, Oreg., held March 24, 1961.

Adoption by the Senate of such resolution by concurrence of the requisite two-thirds majority would result in amendment of Senate Resolution 196 of the 76th Congress, 2d session (August 2, 1946), by eliminating the so-called self-judging or Connally reservation.

The purpose of this letter is to advise you that the Oregon State bar at its 26th annual meeting held at Gearhart, Oreg., on September 22, 1960, voted in favor of repeal of the Connally reservation.

Our committee feels this matter is very urgent and important. We want to encourage your efforts and, if you know of any way that our committee or its members can be of assistance in furthering the adoption of this resolution, please let me know.

Very truly yours,

ALFRED T. SULMONETTI,  
Chairman, Oregon State Bar Committee  
on World Peace Through Law.

#### THE CUBAN SITUATION

MR. MORSE. Mr. President, I shall take only 3 or 4 minutes to discuss three items that I shall insert in the Record, with very brief comment on them.

A week ago last Monday I spoke in the Senate of my disagreement with the policy of the administration with respect to the ill-fated attempted invasion of Cuba by Cuban exiles, financed and logistically supported by the United States. In my many years in the Senate I have never received such a public reaction to any speech I made in the Senate. My office has been literally flooded with comments from across this Nation, over 90 percent of which support the position which I expressed in my speech on the Cuban issue.

I cite this fact to the Senate because some of the columnists who are writing